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TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL



OMANI ENVOY: Crown Prince Fahd at his meeting Monday with Omani Foreign Minister Qais Zawawi who delivered a message to the prince from Sultan Qaboos.

Fahd handed Qaboos message

By A Staff Reporter
JEDDAH, Oct. 30 — Crown Prince Fahd received Monday a written message from Sultan Qaboos of Oman. The message was delivered by Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qais Zawawi who made a short visit to Saudi Arabia.

Oman's ambassador to Saudi Arabia, Sheikh Ibrahim Al-Harithi, told "Arab News" that the message dealt with bilateral relations and the ongoing consultations between the Crown Prince and the Sultan. Other subjects contained in the message included Gulf matters,

and the Middle East, the ambassador said. Asked if Sultan Qaboos would attend the proposed Arab summit in Baghdad, Sheikh Ibrahim said that if the foreign ministers' conference being held in Baghdad specifically

(Continued on back page)

Arafat, Gromyko discuss Mideast solution

MOSCOW, Oct. 30 (Agencies) — Palestinian commander Yasser Arafat Monday conferred with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on ways of resolving the Middle East crisis. Tass news agency reported.

Arafat, whose Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) has strong Soviet backing, was expected to have discussed his plans for combating the Egyptian-Israeli peace settlement.

The Kremlin has given its support to some of the Arab countries whose leaders meet in Baghdad Thursday to coordinate policies following the peace plans of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Arafat, who arrived in Moscow Sunday on his third visit this year, is expected to fly on to the Iraqi capital after his Kremlin talks.

Tass said Gromyko and the Palestinian leader discussed "objectives of struggle for a just solution of the Palestinian problem within the framework of a comprehensive Middle East settlement."

Although the Kremlin has denounced the Camp David peace accord — for "omission of any mention of the PLO" — it still bases its Middle East policy on efforts to negotiate an overall settlement at the Geneva conference.

Western diplomats said they believed Soviet leaders would be pressing Arafat to oppose more extreme resolutions which might be proposed at the Baghdad summit by some Palestinian factions and hardline countries.

Assad: Sadat's trip to Jerusalem 'wrong'

PARIS, Oct. 30 (R) — Syrian President Hafez Assad said in an interview broadcast Monday that time had proved that Egyptian President Anwar Sadat was wrong to visit Jerusalem last year.

Assad told French television that the peace treaty drawn up by Israel and Egypt at the Camp David summit in September would be "partial" but that will not bring peace.

The president said he was sure Israel and Egypt would sign the agreement, "but the state of war will always remain as a threat."

Assad, recalling talks he had with Sadat before the Egyptian president made his visit to Jerusalem last year, said he had warned that the visit would torpedo peace efforts.

His arguments "had proved their strength with time. They have proved that Sadat was wrong." The interview with Assad was recorded in Damascus last Saturday.

Assad said that the Baghdad Arab summit, opening Thursday to counter Israeli-Egyptian peace moves, was called because "we are in a state of danger, we are meeting to repulse this danger and guarantee our rights."

The Syrian president said Damascus had reconciled its bitter political differences with Iraq "to reorganize our defense systems in such a way that we can defend ourselves efficiently against any attack, any new aggression."

Egypt had "passed from one side to the other, from one

trench to another, from the Arab trench to the Israeli trench," he added.

Assad said the Camp David accord did not conform with United Nations decisions.

The U.N. aims "imply, and we still approve of them: A peace conference under U.N. authority with the participation of the two big powers and of all parties involved, the total withdrawal of the Israelis from occupied territories and realization of Palestinian rights," he said.

Assad said the Soviet Union had a more realistic view of events in the Middle East than the United States in pressing for peace "based on justice and involving all interested parties."

The United States "is exerting pressure which results in partial work between Cairo and Israel, isolated and partial work," he said.

"For us, it's the Arab side, Egypt, which bears the responsibility above all. It created the current problem. But we are not pleased with U.S. help to Israel and Egypt enabling them to continue toward a separate treaty," Assad said.

Disarmament

Turning to Lebanon, Assad said all citizens in the country must be disarmed before peace could be achieved there.

But he said disarmament could not be achieved without fighting. "If the legitimate authorities (the Lebanese government) wish, the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon can round

(Continued on back page)

Hammadi opens conference with attack on Camp David

BAGHDAD, Oct. 30 (Agencies) — Iraq's Foreign Minister opened a preparatory conference of Arab foreign ministers here Monday, by denouncing the Camp David agreements and appealing for a unified Arab policy to block their implementation.

The conference is to draw up an agenda for the summit conference due to open here next Thursday.

Addressing the opening session of the conference, Iraq's Foreign Minister Sadoun Hammadi said the Camp David agreements were "a stab against the Arab struggle to liberate Palestine."

The conference groups all the members of the Arab League with the exception of Egypt.

Most of them are firmly opposed to current plans for a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel which they regard as a serious threat to prospects of achieving a just and comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

Hammadi told reporters that Iraq, Syria, Jordan and the PLO had submitted working papers for joint action on the political, military and economic levels.

Full details of the plans have not been disclosed, but Hammadi mentioned recent Iraqi proposals to set up a huge fund to support the front-line states ranged against Israel, and to send troops to reinforce the Syrian army.

He said \$9 billion should be contributed annually for 10 years in the fund, which would

Dayan claims progress on Mideast peace pact

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan claimed "considerable progress" Monday toward a peace treaty with Egypt.

"As far as we are concerned, I see no reason, no obstacle for not reaching an agreement," Dayan said after a 90-minute session with U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance on a treaty text.

With the negotiations apparently back on course, Vance scheduled a separate meeting with the Egyptian delegation headed by Defense Minister Kamal Hassan Ali, as American and Israeli legal experts met to discuss treaty language.

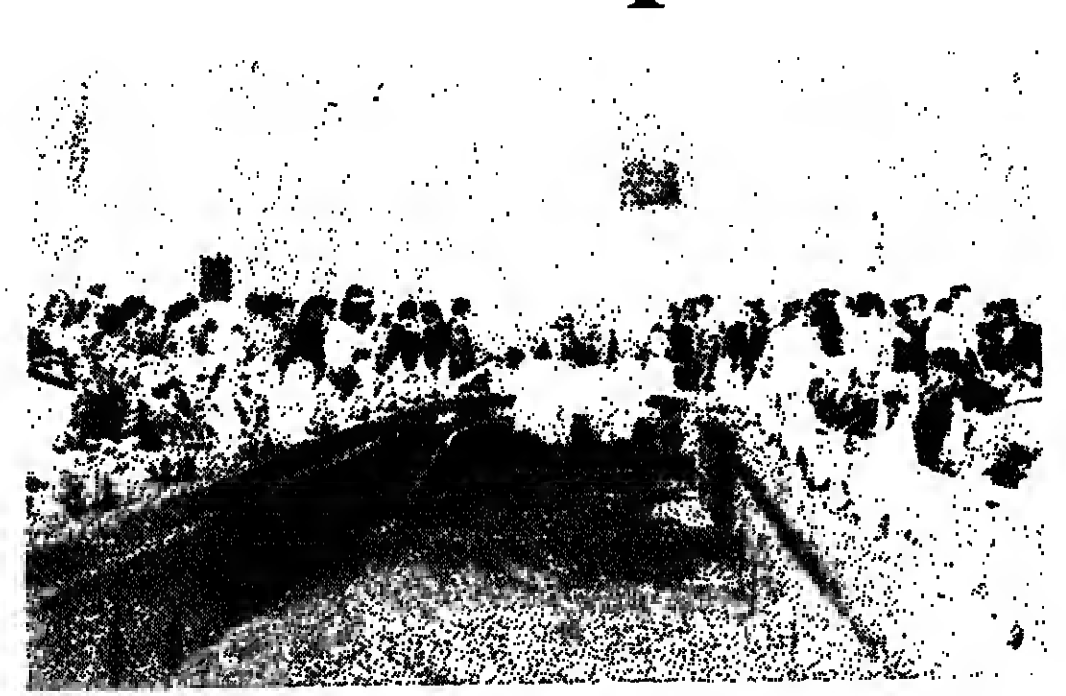
In talking with reporters, Dayan defended Israel's decision to "thicken" Jewish settlements on the West Bank of Jordan — a move that has drawn sharp public criticism from the Carter administration.

"We don't think the settlements are illegal," Dayan said. "We don't think the settlements are an obstacle to peace."

Dayan said the settlements issue was discussed with the Egyptians at a two-hour face-to-face meeting on Sunday, but added the issue was not discussed with Vance and other U.S. officials.

Regarding the treaty, Dayan said: "On the really tough issues, I think we are about to solve them."

But he tempered this optimistic forecast by saying he did not know whether there



OPENING SESSION: General view of the opening of the Arab foreign ministers conference in Baghdad Monday. (Wirephoto)

be used "in the light of the Arab struggle." Conference sources said just over half this figure had been earmarked for Egypt as an inducement to abandon its peace moves.

They said that in the likely event of the offer being ignored, the full amount would be used to support Israel's other neighbors — Syria and Jordan — as well as the Palestinian resistance movement.

To counter the military effects of Egypt withdrawing from the conflict, Iraq has also proposed sending troops to the Syrian Golan Heights overlooking northern Israel.

Hammadi said the ministers would also discuss recommendations for imposing a political and economic boycott against Egypt, and for removing the headquarters of the Arab League from Cairo.

The conference sources said some of the proposals were expected to be resisted by the more moderate Arab states.

They said the moderates had already made it clear in private talks that they would oppose any moves to increase Egypt's isolation, which they felt would deepen divisions in the Arab world and thereby weaken its stand against Israel.

Hammadi referred to the divisions when he appealed for unity in a formal address opening the foreign ministers' meetings.

He said Iraq realized there were differences among the Arab states, but he reminded delegates they were all sons of

one Arab nation, and urged them to make sacrifices for the sake of joint action.

"Iraq understands the point of view of other Arab states and realizes there are differences," he said.

(Continued on back page)

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(Continued on back page)

Cabinet reviews Hajj

JEDDAH, Oct. 30 (SPA) — Prince Abdullah, Second Deputy Premier and Commander of the National Guard presided over an ordinary meeting of the cabinet Monday which discussed several reports submitted by ministers concerned with pilgrim services in the country.

Speaking to SPA after the meeting, Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani said that Prince Fahd "was very keen to ensure the best

(Continued on back page)



DETAILS OF CARGO HANDLED IN DAMMAM PORT

WEEK NO. 46
Period 21.10.78 — 27.10.78

CARGO TYPE	TONNES	TONNES
1. FOODSTUFFS		
Flour	66	
Wheat	3114	
Maize	—	
Durra	1800	
Rice	7350	
Sugar	8837	
Other Foods	1610	
Fruit	102	
Chicken	682	
Meat	—	
Eggs	—	
	Total	23541
2. CONSTRUCTION MATS		
Cement	74,898	
Steel	13,189	
Timber	9,128	
General	40,523	
	Total	137,738
3. VEHICLES		
No of Units 3196	36,990	36,990
4. LIVESTOCK HEADS		
	Total	—
5. GENERAL		
	110,765	Total 110,765
	Grand	Total 309,034
TOTAL DISCHARGED		
Tonnage	309034	Tonnes
Number of Vehicles	3196	Units
No of Livestock	—	Heads



SAUDI PORT AUTHORITY CARGO DISCHARGED IN JEDDAH SEAPORT DURING THE WEEK

FROM 19.11.1398 (Hegria) 21.10.1978 (Gregorian)
TO 25.11.1398 (Hegria) 27.10.1978 (Gregorian)

COMMODITY	QUANTITY	DISCHARGED IN F.T.
1. FOODSTUFFS:		
Flour/Wheat	10,484	
Maize	05,652	
Rice	14,112	
Sugar	00,200	
Tea	00,314	
Various Foodstuffs	45,648	
Fruit	05,428	
Poultry	02,373	
Meat	00,094	
Eggs	00,208	
	84,511	
2. CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS:		
Cement	79,516	
Steel	25,058	
Timber	22,168	
General Construction Materials	47,960	
	174,602	
3. VEHICLES:		
Number of Vehicles	06,015	
Number of Tonnes	95,731	
4. LIVESTOCK:		
Head of Livestock	55,259	
5. GENERAL		
	88,974	

TOTAL DISCHARGED

A) 443,818 Tonnes Cargo
B) 006,015 Vehicles (In Number)
C) 055,259 Head of Livestock

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King calls for public exertion for Hajj

JEDDAH, Oct. 30 (SPA)—Prince Fawaz, Governor of Mecca, said here Monday that King Khaled has given instructions to all government departments in the country to do their utmost in the service of pilgrims.

Anything short of the best will not be tolerated, he said.

Prince Fawaz said that so far he was pleased with the comments of pilgrim delegations, regarding Saudi services to this year's pilgrims.

Mansour said that Saudi Arabia in Riyadh that 520,000 pilgrims have so far arrived in the country according to the Interior Ministry.

The figure marks an increase of 138,000 pilgrims over the equivalent day last year.

North Yemen alone plans to send 120,000 pilgrims this year, according to Yemen's Minister of Pilgrimage, Mohammed Al-Mansour who arrived in Jeddah Saturday.

Mansour said that Saudi Arabia had donated SR42 million for the construction of mosques in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Local products rules published

JEDDAH, Oct. 30—The Ministry of Industry and Electricity has published resolutions of the Council of Ministers to encourage and protect local industries.

The resolutions provide that all ministries, government departments and public companies must give preference to local products while specifying materials for government projects.

The resolutions ask contractors to set up plants only after obtaining permission from the ministry and urge them to use local products as far as possible.

SPA adds: The Industrial Research and Development Center has organized a permanent exhibition at its headquarters in Riyadh to display samples of products of national industries.



TIRE: Yemeni laborers unloading truck tires from a container at new warehousing in downtown Jeddah.

Rare instance

Lone wolf savages herder in south

JEDDAH, Oct. 30—A Saudi camel-herd received severe injuries this month when he was attacked by a wolf in the mountains south of Abha.

Abdullah bin Musa, a herder for the last 40 years, is convalescing in hospital with fractures of the pelvic bones and the right arm. "Al-Bilad" newspaper reported Monday. According to his account, his life was saved only by the intervention of his camels.

The incident occurred in the Jebel Dhahran, a mountainous region just north of the border with North Yemen. According to a naturalist in Jeddah, the Arabian wolf is common in the area and in neighboring Jebel Qablan and Wadi Najran, but instances of lone wolves attacking men, except in extreme circumstances, are rare.

According to Abdullah's account, wolves had attacked his herds on several occasions.

Ministry sets closed season

RIYADH, Oct. 30 (SPA)—Hunting will be prohibited throughout Saudi Arabia from Dec. 10 to March 10, according to an order issued by the Ministry of the Interior.

Falconry and the use of hunting dogs for birds will be permitted during the closed season, the order said.

The ministry added that severe penalties will be imposed on any person found hunting during the three-month period.

but he had always succeeded in driving them off. Travellers to the area have noted that herders regularly shoot wolves and suspend the carcass from trees.

On this occasion, the wolf attacked him without provocation, forced him to drop his knife and savaged to death a camel that intervened. A second camel drove the wolf off with repeated kicks to its belly, further injuring Abdullah in the process.

As far as can be ascertained, unprovoked wolf attacks on men have not been reported in the Kingdom before. But according to John Gamberetti, a naturalist in Jeddah who has studied Saudi fauna over the past 30 years, such an attack is not improbable.



VICTIM: Abdullah recovering in hospital after the wolf attack.

200 beds

Specialist eye hospital to be built in Riyadh

RIYADH, Oct. 30 (SPA)—A 200-bed eye hospital will be built in Riyadh, it was announced here Monday.

The hospital, which is planned to be one of the finest in the world, will attempt to attract the best staff available, according to "Al-Riyadh" newspaper.

SR 193m award made for Ahsa sports center

RIYADH, Oct. 30 (SPA)—A sporting center is to be built in Ahsa in the Eastern Province under a SR193 million contract signed here Monday.

Prince Fahd bin Sultan, acting head of the Presidency for Youth Welfare signed the contract for the complex which is to be built in 22 months.

The complex comprises a soccer pitch, running track, basketball and volleyball courts and a hall for indoor games, meetings and parties.

Prince Fahd Monday received Sheikh Isa bin Hamad Al-Khalifa, secretary general of Bahrain's Higher Council of Youth and Sports who arrived here Monday on a three-day visit.

Talks between the two organizations will begin Tuesday to discuss cooperation in youth activities and sports between the two countries.

Construction work is scheduled to start within a few weeks, the paper said, and equipment will be of the highest standard.

The Ministry of Health has also planned a large-scale medical complex and has started negotiations with foreign companies for the construction and management of the 1200-bed hospital.

A further 200 beds are to be added to the capital's casualty

hospital with construction work to start shortly, the paper said.

A total of 1300 beds will be added to existing hospitals in Riyadh by the beginning of the new year, "Al-Riyadh" said.

Six die on roads

JEDDAH, Oct. 30—The wife and daughter of a driver were killed when his car was involved in a collision on the Buraida-Medina highway near Nagra Saturday, according to "Al-Medina" newspaper.

In another accident the driver

of a pickup, his wife and one-year old child were killed when the vehicle was hit on the Jeddah-Medina road.

Flour producer self-sufficient

RIYADH, Oct. 30 (SPA)—The Grain Silos and Flour Mills Organization can now meet the flour needs of the central, eastern and northeastern regions of the Kingdom, an official spokesman of the Ministry of Commerce has stated.

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Social dangers seen in immigrant worker conditions in Gulf

DUBAI, Oct. 30 (R) — A London-based environmentalist told a construction conference here Monday that living conditions of immigrants in the Gulf must be improved if industrialization is to be accomplished without serious social disturbance.

Jim Antoniou estimated that excluding Bahrain, expatriates in the Gulf now account for 60-80 per cent of populations. Indians in the region, who only numbered some 300,000 before the 1973 oil price increase, now totalled about two million.

Antoniou, the author of a book on environmental management and a consultant architect and town planner, said that Abu Dhabi, for example, would have to accommodate an extra 183,000 workers if it were to carry out all its planned industrial projects.

With their families, this might double Abu Dhabi's population.

It was feared that improving the living conditions of immigrants might encourage them to settle, thus upsetting the population balance even further.

Gulf governments were considering the alternative of scaling down their industrialization plans in favor of foreign investment, he added, and the security of Arab investments in the West might therefore be the big issue of the next decade.

He said that since 1974, Arab oil exporters had invested nearly 700 million sterling about (\$1.4 billion) in Britain alone, mainly in property.

Begin to go to Oslo for Nobel Prize

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (R) — Prime Minister Begin sent a letter to the Nobel prize committee Monday accepting his share of the peace prize and saying he would travel to accept the award.

The following is Begin's letter, which was released to the press:

"Please accept my heartfelt thanks for the great honor you have bestowed upon me by awarding me, alongside with President Sadat, the Nobel Prize for Peace. I consider it to be the greatest distinction possible.

"Of course, the coveted award is due to the entire people of Israel whom I have the honor to represent. Our people yearn for peace perhaps more than any other nation on earth because it suffered so much and lost so many.

"With God's help, my wife and I will come to Oslo to accept the award. We are continuing our efforts to achieve peace which is the real prize to which we aspire. Yours respectfully and gratefully, Menachem Begin.



CREDENTIALS: Hisham Ibrahim Al-Shawi, the new Iraqi ambassador to London, seen recently before presenting his credentials to the Queen at Buckingham Palace. In attendance is Maj. Gen. Sir Michael Fitzalan-Howard, marshal of the diplomatic corps.

Turkish earthquakes add to flood misery

ISTANBUL, Oct. 30 (AP) — Two pre-dawn earthquakes sent hundreds of people into the already flooded streets in Aydin, about 800 kilometers south of here, the semi-official Anatolia News Agency reported Monday, but the jolts caused neither injuries nor damage.

Quoting local meteorological agency officials, the agency said the first quake at 04:45 registered three degrees on the open-ended Richter scale.

Despite a heavy downpour, hundreds of residents spent the early morning hours in the open, fearing a major earthquake. The second earth movement was felt about 25 minutes later and measured two degrees.

Aydin is on Turkey's fault that originates from the high mountain ranges in the east and ends with the Taurus mountains in the West.

Commando aide thanks Peking for support

PEKING, Oct. 30 (R) — A Palestinian commando envoy Monday thanked China for its support and for its military and political aid in "the most critical of times." Palestinian sources said.

Abu Al-Hull, special emissary of Palestine Liberation Organization Chairman Yasser Arafat, arrived Sunday on a trip which appeared to be part of a Palestinian diplomatic offensive following the Camp David accords.

He is leading the first top-level PLO delegation to visit Peking since June last year. Arafat himself arrived in Moscow Sunday for talks with Soviet leaders.

The sources said Al-Hull explained the PLO view of the Middle East situation in more than two hours of talks Monday with Chinese Foreign and Defense Ministry officials.

They said the Chinese side **Israeli editors protest heavy hand of censor**

TEL AVIV, Oct. 30 (R) — The Israel Daily Newspapers Editors Association has criticized the military censor's office saying it often banned the publication of such subjects as the Camp David agreements and cabinet debates.

Some of the censoring was an "undemocratic attempt to stifle public debate on issues that affect the future of the nation," the editors said.

By law only military information is subject to censorship in Israel.

Dacca leader starts fast to protest military rule

DACCA, Oct. 30 (AP) — Ataur Rahman Khan, a seasoned political leader, has begun a fast to protest martial law and press for the release of political detainees and restoration of human rights.

He also called for a nationwide general strike Nov. 1 to demand a democratic government.

"I am prepared to sacrifice my life for restoration of democracy and the establishment of people's rights," the 73-year-old man said hours after he stopped eating. He did not expect the government to respond favorably to his action.

He expressed concern over a week-long strike in all nationalized banks, financial institutions and corporations where non-officers demand higher salaries and better working conditions.

Ataur Rahman, a former chief minister of old East Pakistan, joined the one-party system introduced by assassinated President Sheikh Mujibur Rahman early 1975.

Asks military help be continued

Commando aide thanks Peking for support

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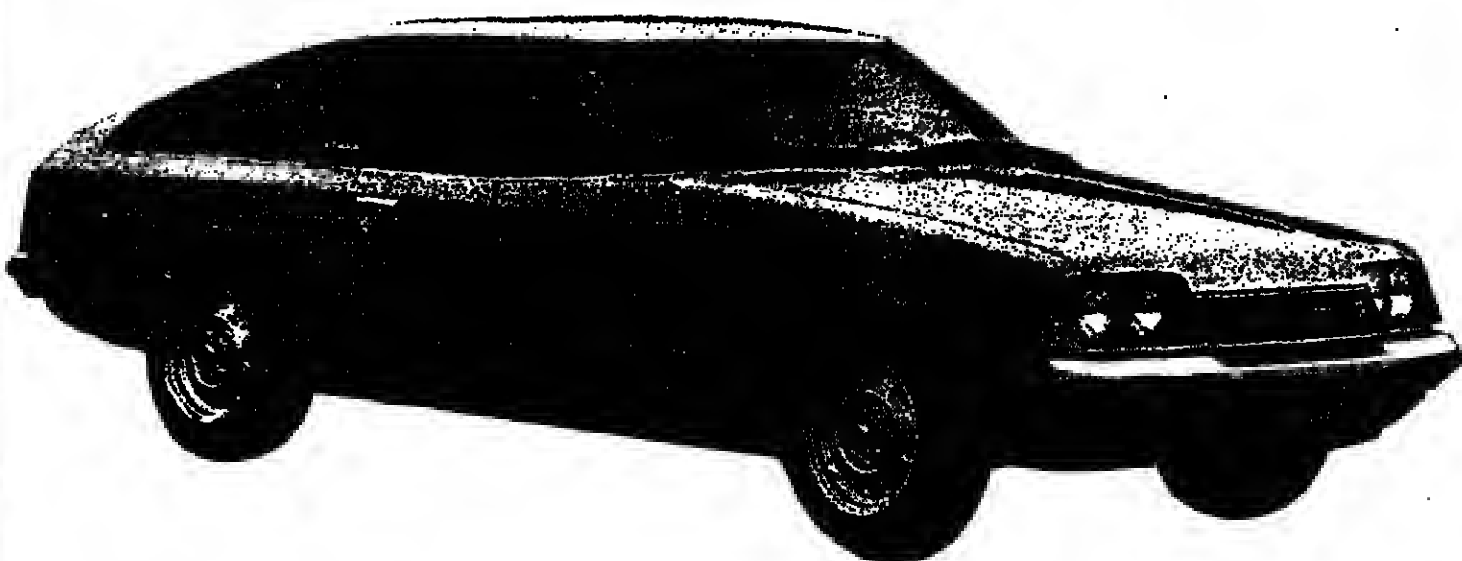
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Results said meager after Tanzania talks

DAR ES SALAAM, Oct. 30 (R) — Black African leaders opposing the Rhodesian government Sunday night ended what were apparently inconclusive talks aimed at healing rifts in their five-nation alliance.

Mozambique President Samora Machel refused to attend the meeting in Dar Es Salaam's Kilimanjaro Hotel, apparently because of the recent differences of opinion among the influential group.

The states are Zambia, Angola, Mozambique, Botswana and Tanzania.

The meeting was scheduled as a summit but official sources said there were only a se-

ries of bilateral consultations in separate suites at the waterfront hotel.

The talks ended unusually quickly and after having dinner together, the presidents dispersed, with two of the visiting leaders, Zambia's Kenneth Kaunda and Angola's Agostinho Neto leaving for home. The third visiting president, Botswana's Sir Seretse Khama, stayed the night.

A communiqué said ways and means of finding "appropriate solutions in the common problems" faced by the states were discussed but gave no hint of the results.

The last summit meeting was a stormy nine-hour affair, at which rifts emerged following secret talks in Lusaka between Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith and Joshua Nkomo.

Dr. Nyerere and Machel were said to be opposed to the secret talks, while Dr. Kaunda and Dr. Neto were in favor.

There was further disagreement two weeks ago when Zambia, faced with growing economic problems, opened its southern border so as to use the rail links through Rhodesia to South Africa.

Cuba receives first MiG-23s, sources report

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30 (AP) — For the first time, Russia reportedly has given Cuba advanced high-speed MiG-23 jet fighters.

The acquisition of MiG-23s substantially upgrades Cuba's air defense force, which until now has been equipped chiefly with less sophisticated MiG-21s and other older MiGs.

An estimated 18 to 20 MiG-23s arrived in Cuba earlier this month aboard a Soviet freighter.

Pitdown Man: the skull that wasn't

LONDON, Oct. 30 (AP) — An eminent geologist who wanted to deceive a bitter professional rival, invented the Pitdown Man, in which a fake prehistoric skull fooled the world for four decades, it was reported here Sunday.

A tape recording by an aged scientist, now dead, pins the hoax on Professor William Sollas, professor of geology at Oxford.

The victim was Sir Arthur Smith Woodward, keeper of geology at the British Museum.

Sir Arthur proclaimed the 1914 "discovery" genuine — as did many distinguished scientists — and died in 1944 believing it to be true.

Persistent suspicions about the skull were justified in 1953 when modern tests confirmed that the jawbone was that of a young orangutan and that one of the teeth had been colored with oil paint.

A 20-minute tape made this year by Sollas' successor and one-time aide Professor James Douglas indicates Sollas recrui-



BILBAO: Thousands of Basque citizens marched peacefully and silently Sunday to protest the violence of the separatist movement. It was the first peace march ever in the territory, but was suspended when riots erupted.

Rural India's bonded workers forced to dig deeper in debt

NEW DELHI, Oct. 30 (AP) — Some 2.24 million Indians work as bonded laborers under conditions little better than slavery, according to a government-sponsored report released here.

Despite national and state

laws banning the practice, bonded labor continues to flourish in 10 of India's 22 states, said the report based on a five-month study by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labor Institute.

Some 40 per cent of those in bondage, nearly all farm workers, originally owed their employers less than \$35, it said.

But high interest rates and subsistence-level wages, often less than \$10 a month, often keep them in debt for a lifetime.

Most of the victims are Hindu outcasts, India's so-called untouchables, and Adivasis — Indian aborigines — who borrow money to buy daily necessities.

India banned the practice in 1976, but no sustained effort was made to identify, release and rehabilitate the victims. The reason, it said, bonded labor has become a significant feature of economic life in rural India.

One out of 10 agricultural workers in Gujarat, Madhya Pra-

desh, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh states is in bondage, it disclosed.

More than half of the bonded laborers, roughly 60 per cent, "work for an indefinite period, until the master says that the loan is repaid."

Ten per cent of all bonded laborers have been locked into the system since childhood or for a decade or longer, it added.

A study published by India's National Labor Institute, describing the case of an agricultural worker named Venkataswamy, of Mottakatha Village, Andhra Pradesh, showed how the practice thrives.

Venkataswamy borrowed the equivalent of \$33.75 and promised to repay the amount by performing farm work for 730 days without any time off, it said.

The minimum wage in the area is 56 cents a day. The study said this meant that the creditor was able to extract \$410 worth of labor for a cash outlay of only \$33.75.

Rhodesia loses record whites

SALISBURY, Oct. 30 (R) — More than 1,700 white Rhodesians joined the growing exodus from the country in September, setting a record for any month since Rhodesia broke away from Britain with its Unilateral Declaration of Independence in 1965.

Figures from the Central Statistical Office showed that 1,776 whites left the country while only 286 arrived to settle, giving a net loss of 1,490.

The previous record for those taking "the chicken run" — as whites still here call it — was in May 1977 when there was a net loss of 1,339.

There are now an estimated 250,000 whites as opposed to a black population of 6,800,000.

Fewer whites left in the first nine months of this year than in the same period last year — 11,241 compared with 13,164. Last year saw the highest emigration in Rhodesia's history.

The exodus slowed slightly in February and March — apparently because of talks between Ian Smith and three nationalist leaders which culminated in the March 3 agreement setting up the transitional-coalition government.

The "Herald" newspaper reported Monday that the number of people selling household effects with a view to leaving the country appeared to be falling off.

"I think most of the people who were selling to leave have done so by now, and we are in a lull," one auctioneer was quoted as saying.

But the "Herald" said the second-hand furniture and household appliance market was still booming.

Estate agents report a glut of homes, most with swimming pools and big gardens, on offer at rock-bottom prices.

1,700 last month

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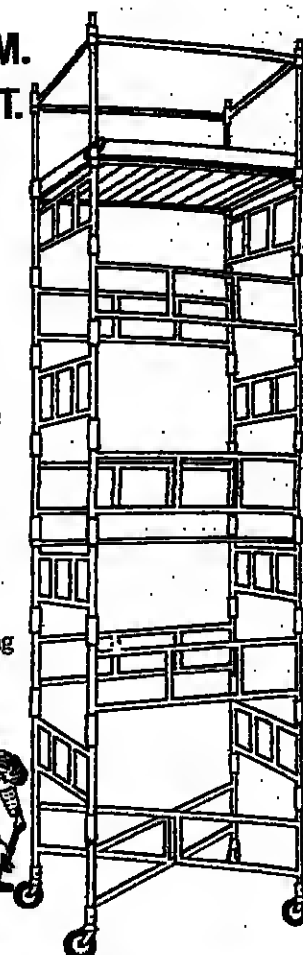
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ETHIOPIA'S FOLLY

Reports from the battlefield in Eritrea, written and filed by independent observers and reporters, make it clear that Ethiopia has once more failed to crush the Eritrean liberation movement. The Ethiopians, in their latest and much-heralded offensive had the added advantage of several hundred million dollars worth of Soviet weaponry, several hundred Cuban combat officers and men manning artillery, rockets and tanks, in addition to Soviet advisers behind the scenes. Neither their considerable and sophisticated weapons nor their peasant-fighters have made much difference.

Asmara, the capital of Eritrea, is still besieged, as effectively as before. The Eritreans, scantily armed and half-starved, living and fighting in appalling conditions have withstood the offensive and broken its back. They have proved to be today's most stubborn guerrilla fighters, and deserve unstinted praise and admiration. But the Ethiopian Dergue still adamantly refuses to see the writing on the wall. It continues to drain the country's already meager resources, dissipate its manpower and kill more Eritreans and Ethiopians, with no solution in sight.

We have said before that the Eritreans could have won the war a lot earlier had they been united. But ideological and personal animosities have prevented a clear-cut victory for this devastated territory. Nor has world public opinion come to their rescue. Countries like Sweden to cite only one example, which had condemned the American action in Vietnam, has said almost nothing about the plight of these people. International aid is practically nonexistent. Arab assistance is haphazard and diluted by the internal divisions which have wrought havoc with the entire struggle.

Nevertheless, the war will go on until the Ethiopians realize the futility of trying to suppress a whole nation by force of arms. Or until the Eritreans wake up to the folly of their policy of waging a liberation struggle on three uncoordinated fronts. If Eritrean awakening comes sooner than Ethiopian wisdom, independence will not be far behind.

World Bank realities

By Joseph Collins
and Frances M. Lappe
(The writers, co-founders of the Institute for Food and Development Policy, have recently returned from a working tour of South Asia and East Africa. They are also authors of the forthcoming paperback book "Food First.")

LOS ANGELES — The World Bank is often seen through a haze of idealism and philanthropy. And certainly this impression of the bank's benevolence is encouraged by its president, Robert McNamara. "Perhaps more than any other institution in the world," McNamara said last April, "the World Bank is helping large numbers of people move out of absolute poverty toward a more decent life."

In fact, the World Bank is structurally incapable of aiding the poor and its loan practices actually reinforce the existing social structures that keep them poor.

Nevertheless the World Bank has rapidly emerged as the leading institution for development financing for 1979 projected at \$9.8 billion. This year, President Carter asked American taxpayers to virtually double their contributions to the bank, saying that a contribution of \$2.2 billion in fiscal 1979 would help the bank further its "assault on poverty."

But at least four major misconceptions mitigate the bank's effectiveness:

— That poor people can be helped by working from the top down rather than as designers of their own development.

— That development can only be achieved by bringing in foreign expertise and foreign investment.

— That economic projects can be developed without taking political, sociological and cultural factors into account.

— That poverty simply

exists without forces that work to maintain people in that state.

— And that project results should be measured in statistics rather than in the people's real experiences.

Operating from these premises, the World Bank misdirects its loans, often financing those who need help the least at the expense of the really deprived.

But the World Bank is not simply a provider of development loans. Over the past few years, it has also become a major force shaping the economic policies of various countries. In the bank's own words: "International Development Association borrowers, in particular, would be unlikely to obtain finance terms as satisfactory as IDA's from any other source; they are therefore unlikely to disregard the kind of advice they may be given by bank IDA missions, whose periodic surveys of their economies include assessment of the soundness of their economic policies."

Increasingly loans go to the world's most repressive regimes, those willing to implement fiscal measures dictated by the bank even though they may penalize workers and peasants. Four countries experiencing military takeovers and martial law since the early 1970s — Argentina, Chile, the Philippines and Uruguay — will receive a seven-fold increase in World Bank lending by 1979. Loans to all other borrowers will increase only three times.

But the bank is in no sense a democratic or even broadly representative institution. It is accountable to no one but itself. Bank documents are secret. Its operations are relatively obscure as it is virtually unstudied, even by social scientists. In fact, there are fewer than a dozen articles and books analyzing this powerful institution. —(LAT)



"I beat him with the carrot, he ate the stick, and we're friends."

Detente recovers

By Stephen S. Rosenfeld
WASHINGTON —

A fly on the wall hearing insiders review Soviet-American relations might come away with something like this:

American and Soviet officials can almost taste the consummation of a new Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty. There is a scarcely concealed sense of exhilaration at the approach to what is mutually regarded as the symbolic and substantive centerpiece of Soviet-American relations. The American side professes to be ready to sign right now. On the Soviet side there is no suggestion of any problems likely to cause significant delay.

Plans are well advanced for a Carter-Brezhnev summit in Washington, to sign a new SALT treaty, by the end of the year. The Russians, who warily rejected President Jimmy Carter's suggestion for a get-acquainted summit after he took office, are nodding favorably at an American proposal to hold two- or three-day annual summits in which relations can be sorted out in an atmosphere free of crisis deliberations or the press of negotiations.

The Soviets are not aboard the Camp David MidEast peace agreements, but they do not seem ready to take responsibility for causing their collapse. By the time Carter asked President Leonid Brezhnev to support a cease-fire in Lebanon, there were already grounds to expect Brezhnev to go along, as he promptly did.

The Carter administration has publicly signaled its approval of the new vista by breaking the summer-long moratorium on high-level trips to Moscow and deciding to send

Secretary of the Treasury Michael Blumenthal early in December to talk trade — after SALT, Moscow's favorite East-West topic.

One can again hear Russians speaking the line they commonly heard in hopeful Soviet-American times — that good relations between the great powers are important to them and, as well, to the peace of the whole world. The Kremlin has stopped insisting that U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski personally poses a barrier to improving relations.

Yet the Carter administration wants the Russians to understand it will not pay any price for SALT. It is making it explicitly if discreetly clear that, if the Cubans go directly to the aid of the guerrillas in Rhodesia (indirect Soviet aid is tolerable), the Kremlin will be held accountable and Senate ratification of SALT will be out of the question.

Officials also have made sure Moscow is aware that a potential "China card" remains in the American hand. Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko recently asked Carter if the United States intended to sell weapons to Peking. Carter said no. But the Kremlin has been given to understand that in certain circumstances the United States would consider selling arms to China.

The administration takes the position that it has not backed off its belief that the Soviet Union must honor its international human-rights obligations. It vigorously parries continuing Soviet contentions that its interventions are unacceptable and badly received in the Kremlin. At the same time, in a signal that has drawn private

Soviet satisfaction, the American Embassy in Moscow has taken a diplomat off his assignment of maintaining close contact with Soviet dissidents.

The Soviet Union has not altered its insistence that the way it treats dissidents, Jews and the like is entirely its own business. But it is letting Jews emigrate at rates not reached in five years and it quietly points out how it limited the extent of the political damage that some of Carter's human-rights interventions could have done.

The United States intends to keep pressing to win Americans in Moscow access of the sort enjoyed by Russians in Washington. The American Ambassador in Moscow, Malcolm Toon, has had in his pocket for a year and a half a letter he is supposed to deliver — personally — to the Soviet Defense Minister Dmitri Ustinov; meanwhile, the American Secretary of Defense Harold Brown does not officially receive the Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin. Two Soviet correspondents here have had the renewal of their White House credentials delayed pending a Kremlin move to improve the access of American correspondents in Moscow.

The administration, aware that Brezhnev is aging and apprehensive lest Kremlin policy be caught up in a succession crisis, is anxious to find ways to convey its interest in continuity.

It might be added that at any one moment in Soviet-American relations, there is always a particular mix of hot and cold, gesture and substance, short-run and long-run considerations. The mix looks pretty good right now. —(WP)

American indulgence

By Jim Landers

An unnamed senior Palestinian official, laughing no doubt with bitterness, remarked Sunday that the Arab states angrily opposed to the Camp David accords have a powerful ally in the form of Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

"Begin and (Foreign Minister Moshe) Dayan are doing a superb job in helping the radicals," the Palestinian leader was quoted as saying. "Statements on expanded Israeli settlements on the West Bank... remarks about government offices in Old Jerusalem... What better arguments against Camp David can you imagine?"

It is a telling point. With a draft peace treaty between Egypt and Israel hanging in the balance, Begin and his government seem hell-bent on providing Egyptian President Anwar Sadat every incentive for kissing Camp David goodbye and rejoining the Arabs who feel the American-sponsored peace accords are insufficient.

Begin's sudden defiant petulance seems to trace its origins back to the recent Middle East tour of U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders. On that tour, Saunders tried every means at his disposal to convince Jordan's King Hussein and the Palestinian leadership of the West Bank to seize the "opportunities" crea-

ted in the Camp David summit.

Background briefings were held with reporters to explain that the West Bank and Gaza could be back in Palestinian hands sooner than the Sinai. The PLO, according to senior members of Saunders' entourage, could slip into the peace negotiations by joining an Egyptian team of bargainers. The American people, Arab correspondents were told, would not be able to comprehend a refusal by Jordan, the Palestinians and other Arabs to jump aboard the Camp David peace train.

This was too much for Begin. The Israeli leader responded characteristically by demanding his only ally and insisting that Israel not only has a "biblical" right to its claims on the West Bank and Jerusalem, but would defy the world to keep them.

It is too early to tell yet whether Begin's actions will now lead the Camp David demarche to collapse. President Sadat continues to place his confidence in President Carter in the justifiable belief that no other world leader can have as much influence over Israeli thinking as an American president.

If Carter wants to justify this faith accorded him by Sadat, he will now have to take the strongest measures any American leader has entertained against Israel since the Jewish state was founded 30

years ago.

The settlements are illegal and clearly must go. The Israeli occupation of East Jerusalem is illegal and clearly must go. American foreign policy has up-toed around these two points for 11 years. It is too late for continued defiance regarding the Israeli "bargaining position" in future peace talks.

The American stance has grown firmer against Israeli intransigence and chauvinism in recent months, but it is obviously still pliant enough for Begin to risk open defiance. That simply cannot be tolerated by the United States any longer.

The "stick" has been in Carter's hands all along; aid, Israel still desperately needs the United States to continue its "us-against-the-world" posturings. The revenue is simply no longer true. Israel could be a useful ally for the United States in the Middle East. But it long ago lost, its claim to center stage in U.S. interests in this region of the world.

The United States should make it clear to Israel that it has finally crossed the line with American indulgence. It should put the threat of aid sanctions against the Israeli right out front on the bargaining tables.

To do less would be a betrayal of the courage and trust of Anwar Sadat and America's other friends in the Arab world.

France on Lebanon

By Robin Smyth
PARIS —

The career of Louis de Guiringaud, the French foreign minister, was steering an unevenly distinguished course towards its close, with only a few weeks to go before retirement, when he decided to speak his mind about Lebanon to an Anglo-American Press lunch.

Lebanon seemed a safe enough subject. But in a few unguarded moments the 67-year-old diplomat brought down on his head a storm the like of which has not been vented on a government minister since President Giscard took office.

What Guiringaud said was that the latest big battle in Lebanon, in which the Christians of Beirut came under a relentless Syrian bombardment, was not started by the Syrians but by the rightist militia of Camille Chamoun.

The Syrians had reacted "very toughly" but the provocation came from Chamoun and the Israelis who armed rightist fighters to hold Syria down in Lebanon.

Guiringaud said that the vast majority of the Christian

community was opposed to the suicidal policy of Chamoun. And he warned the rightists that they could hope for no international support if the new ceasefire broke down: it was impossible for the Syrians to disengage their forces if the rightists were waiting heavily armed for just such an opportunity to reassert their domination.

His attempt to "put the record straight" was plainly not a gaffe but a calculated policy shift on which France and the United States were more or less agreed. Both Paris and Washington wanted to relax their diplomatic pressure on Syria and at the same time to encourage more moderate rightist leaders to take Chamoun's place.

But France's links with Lebanon, and particularly with the Lebanese Christians, are a time-honored and sacred element in French foreign policy. And Guiringaud's change of course was so abrupt that he was met with outrage and incredulity.

Michel Debre, the former Gaullist prime minister, said that he had let pass "an extraordinary opportunity to keep

The surprise was all the greater because Louis de Guiringaud's image is of a diplomat so long schooled in the reticence of the Quai d'Orsay that it almost hinders him to make any statement at all.

After a Lebanese statement, President Giscard asked Guiringaud not to go to the National Assembly to face the angry deputies. It was left to Raymond Barre, the Prime Minister, to give the Assembly a balanced account of the government's desire for a reconciliation in Lebanon, which was read as an implicit disavowal of his foreign minister.

The government is faced with an awkward situation. Although it has not yet been officially announced, the foreign minister had asked some months ago to retire before the end of the year.

His successor is expected to be Jean Francois-Poncet, the director of Giscard's "Elysee" staff. But for Guiringaud to step down too soon would look like a rejection of the policy of rapprochement with Syria. The result is that the impulsive Guiringaud may be held in his post until the storm has died down. —(OFNS)

Bhutto support weakens

By Chris Sherwell
ISLAMABAD —

Supporters of Pakistan's jailed former Premier, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, who is accused of murder, are now so weakened by arrests that they seem unable to mount an effective campaign on his behalf.

That became clear at the weekend with the failure of Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party to offer a clear course of action in the run-up to his lengthy appeal against the death sentence.

The Supreme Court is expected to retire to consider its decision next month.

Bhutto's supporters recently launched a campaign of defiant slogan-shouting, demonstrations and self-immolation to influence the judgment. But the campaign fizzled out in the face of tough action by the military government.

The party is now so depleted of senior members that its top committee could not even appoint a new secretary general two weeks ago to replace the three arrested since the beginning of the month.

Party officials claim that some 10,000 activists were rounded up in the government's pre-emptive to prevent a "day of protest" last Sunday.

One man — the fourth in recent weeks — hurled himself to death. But none of the self-immolations has produced the hoped-for mass disturbances. As a result the military government may well be convinced that Bhutto could be hanged without causing domestic upheaval.

The government has ordered the censorship of newspapers known to be sympathetic to Bhutto, including the official party paper *Musawat*. Altogether at least 11 papers are

affected. The government has also taken powers to ban political parties which are "un-Islamic," a threat taken seriously enough by the Pakistan People's Party for it to modify its resolution passed at its last meeting to include clear signs that it does embrace Islam.

Party officials are at a loss to explain where they go next. They promise to build monuments to those who have died by setting themselves alight, but say they are not asking people to sacrifice themselves.

If the Supreme Court dismisses Bhutto's appeal, Gen. Zia, as president, will have the prerogative of mercy. It is a sign of how little is known of the man and the people he rules that hardly anyone can guess what he is likely to do — or what the consequences will be. —(OFNS)

saudi press review

the minister of education should be bolstered by other similar ones," the paper said.

The writer called on the minister of information to ban scenes showing actors smoking in plays and films featured by Saudi television. He urged the minister to coordinate efforts with other ministries, especially the health ministry, to restrict smoking and launch a campaign against this "perfidious habit". The ministry of defense and aviation can also play a vital role, he said, by educating the armed forces in the hazards of smoking.

Another "Al-Medina" writer called for another kind of campaign — traffic education. The writer said that most drivers simply ignore or break the simplest traffic rules, like running red lights, or trying to cut through three lines of traffic to turn from extreme right to extreme left. "We need to acquire good road manners," the writer said.

"Al-Bilad" discussed the war between Cambodia and Vietnam, and said that the fighting should not be viewed as strictly a border conflict. The war, the paper said, is indicative of two principal trends:

— "The economic situation in communist countries is the

time bomb that shall blow up these regimes.

— "Moscow, which assisted these regimes to get rid of the American presence in Southeast Asia is now demanding its money back, in a special form."

The writer added that the conflict is not purely ideological. "It is a war between two communist states in view of Moscow's design to bring to their knees communist states which are not entirely subservient to it. Czechoslovakia is one striking example of Russian refusal to allow any measure of freedom to those states running in its orbit."

"Another element in this war is the Vietnamese design to control vast and fertile areas in Cambodia, especially the rice-growing region and the potential oil wealth of the country."

"Al-Riyadh" said the war now raging between Tanzania and Uganda has been instigated by the Soviet Union. The writer said that "because Idi Amin of Uganda has refused to get involved in the war in Africa by joining the frontline African states against Rhodesia, he has been singled out for punishment." The writer says that the Soviet Union, as a result, has "unleashed Tanzania against Uganda."

"Al-Medina" discussed the pilgrimage season and the amount of money and effort that is invested by Saudi Arabia to facilitate matters for pilgrims. These include transportation, electricity, water, security and other amenities. The paper said that Saudi Arabia as the guardian of the holy places is rendering all these services free "for the sake of God and the pilgrims."

Most Saudi papers discussed the Arab foreign ministers' conference in Baghdad and the expectations of the forthcoming Arab summit scheduled for Nov. 2. "Al-Bilad" said "there are two main elements before the summit. One stems from the Saudi stand, supported by other Gulf states, that the conference should be a forum for unity and solidarity so that decisive actions may be taken to open new avenues for united Arab action. The second one is that the conference should avoid muddying the Arab atmosphere any further. Rather, it should be used to share out a common strategy and complete understanding."

"Al-Medina" welcomed the order passed by the government to ban smoking by teachers in classes and public rooms to set a good example to their students. "But the order of

Mideast artists showed science the way

By Bob Lebling
Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Art and science are interrelated, and nowhere has this relationship been demonstrated more effectively than in the ancient Middle East.

Thousands of years ago, in the countries that now make up the Arab world, artists and artisans were in effect writing the prehistory of solid-state physics, as they studied and applied the properties of materials need for their work.

Most of the materials used by mankind before the 20th century were discovered and manipulated in the Middle East before 2000 B.C., before their structures were scientifically analyzed.

In the words of the historian and metallurgist, Dr. Cyril Stanley Smith, professor emeritus at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT): "Before there existed a formal science to explain the properties of materials, discovery was motivated by a generalized curiosity about the world."

"The qualities of the materials to which the artist responded sensually are inherently the same as the properties and structures that are measured and explained by the scientist," Smith has long been fascinated by the realization that artists and artisans discovered, tested and exploited the properties of matter long before scientists theorized and defined those properties.

In an effort to convey his fascination to the general public, Smith, along with Dr. Ion B. Eklund of the Smithsonian Institution's Museum of History and Technology, has put together an exhibition entitled "Aspects of Art and Science," which opened last spring at the Smithsonian and is now on display at MIT's Compton Gallery in Boston.

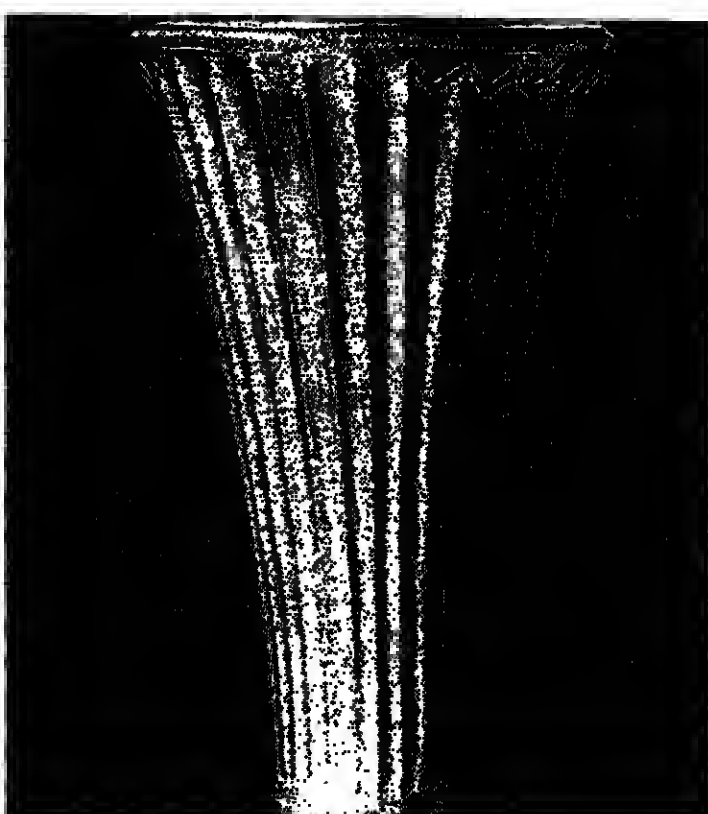
The exhibition brings together 72 objects and rare books from top museums and collections in the United States and Britain.

The artifacts, many of them from the ancient Middle East, demonstrate the clear linkage between art and science, particularly the discovery and use of the properties of materials.

The exhibit shows how the science of materials brings the



A mold-blown glass ewer, c. 200 A.D.



Gold fluted cup, from the third century B.C.

artist and scientist together in a study of technology, function and aesthetics. It aims to reinforce the viewer's sense of the interrelationship between matter and form and between form and function.

One example of the art-science relationship is the development of "that marvelous material," glass. "The nature of glass has yielded to science only very recently," MIT says in its catalogue of the exhibit, "but its properties were discovered and used decoratively from ancient times."

The earliest glass was a glaze laid down on stoneware and quartz objects by heating them in an alkali-lime power.

By adding copper, Egyptian artisans were able to create the blue "faience" glazes so characteristic of the splendor of ancient Egypt. To illustrate this develop-

ment, the exhibit includes a striking blue faience "ankh" from the tomb of Thutmose IV in the Valley of the Kings in Upper Egypt.

The blue color of this artifact, dated at circa 1425 B.C., is due to the presence of copper ions in the glaze.

"The ankh symbol came to be used by astrologers to denote the planet Mercury and by alchemists as the symbol for the metal copper," MIT says, "and is thus doubly appropriate for this exhibit."

Before glass-blowing technology emerged in the Roman period, Egyptian glassmakers created jars or amphorae by wrapping molten glass around a heat-resistant core.

One of those core-formed jars, dated at about 1500 B.C., is included in the MIT exhibit — on loan from the Smithsonian's National Collection of Fine Arts.

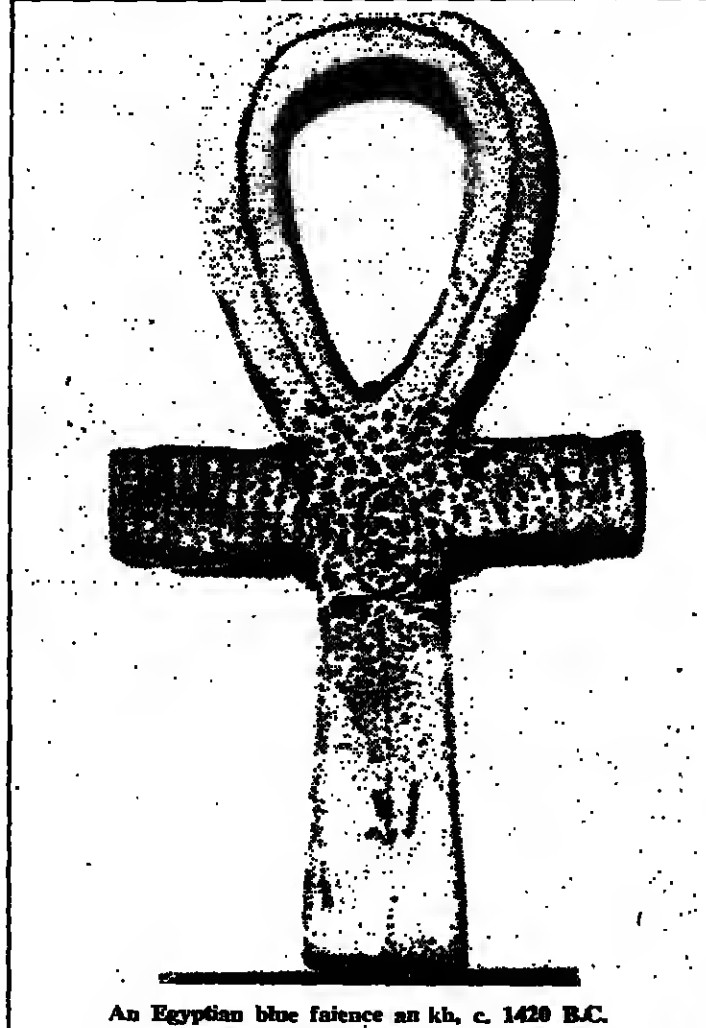
Artisans began blowing molten glass at the end of a long pipe in about the first century A.D.

The exhibit includes an example of this major technology advance — a mold-blown glass ewer, probably from Roman-ruled Phoenicia in the second century A.D. Glassmakers in Lebanon continue this tradition to this very day.

Ancient artisans were also familiar with the properties of metals and various alloys, which were exploited to produce specific artistic effects.

An impressive example of early metallurgical expertise is the exhibit's fluted gold cup from the royal cemetery of Ur in Iraq, from the third millennium B.C.

This exquisite artifact, from the tomb of the Sumerian Queen Shu-Sin, was created by casting gold (probably mixed with some copper) into a sheet and hammering it into a shape which was then beaten numerous times to cause recrystallization and thus soften the



An Egyptian blue faience ankh, c. 1425 B.C.

metal for shaping.

The cup was then shaped by the process known as raising, in which repeated hammer blows in successively larger circles caused the metal to flow radially outward and the circumference to turn inward.

Final form and details were added by using punches after the metal had been backed with a soft pitch-like material.

According to MIT, "at every stage there was a kind of competition at the interface between the deformability of materials having different structural associations of atoms."

The Institute notes that "almost all important methods of shaping metal for modern industry" had their origins in the ancient workshops of artisans like the metalworkers of Ur.

Early Islamic steelworkers also contributed in this regard, as is seen from the exhibit's "Damascus" steel sword, of 16th century Persian origin.

Islamic swords were noted for their beauty and service-

ability, thanks to the inherent structure of the metal as worked by Muslim craftsmen.

"Unlike European steel prior to mid-eighteenth century," Damascus steel "was of very high carbon content and had been melted," MIT notes.

The sword on display — loaned by New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art — has a particularly fine texture.

It bears the once mysterious pattern of cross markings known as "Muhammad's ladder," created by filing transverse grooves in the surface of the blade just before it was given its final shape.

The exhibition contains a number of other Middle Eastern artifacts which demonstrate graphically how art and science interacted in the early period of man's artistic creativity.

"Aspects of Art and Science," which opened at MIT on Oct. 10, will remain on display until Dec. 22.

Metro moves under Washington

By Larry Margasak
WASHINGTON — Traffic choked Washington's broad avenues and a pedestrian had "such moments as heart disease and brainstorms are made of," So, asked The Washington Post, why not a subway system for Washington?

The date was Dec. 5, 1909. Nearly seven decades later — on March 27, 1976 — the capital got its first eight kilometers of a subway, a modern sophisticated system but also one in which 14 per cent of the computerized fare collection equipment is out of service at one time.

And it won't have a com-

pleted system until at least 1984, 11 years behind schedule and \$4.3 billion above original cost estimates.

In short, Washington did not heed the advice of superintendent Richard Sylvester of the Metropolitan Police, who warned in 1909 that a subway "should not be put off until the 11th hour."

But the 11th hour was fine for Debbie Stutz, a 20-year-old secretary for the Federal Election Commission.

The Metro was extended toward her Alexandria, Virginia, home in July 1977. She had taken a half-hour bus ride in to town; a combined bus-

subway trip gets her to Washington 10 minutes faster.

While she's crossing the Washington-Virginia border, other riders are coming from the Maryland suburbs and still more are moving within the city. Thirty-seven kilometers of the planned 162-kilometer system are operating and 210,000 people ride the trains each weekday.

Miss Stutz and fellow commuters speed under the Potomac River at 117 kph. "Your ears pop going through the tunnel," she said. "You look around and see everyone swallowing at the same time."

Above ground the partially-

built system is not yet reducing rush-hour traffic, but District of Columbia officials say congestion is not getting worse.

A survey this year estimated that 12.6 per cent of subway riders would otherwise travel by automobile or cab.

Metro is a computer-age subway, and its sophisticated equipment is responsible for most of its problems.

San Francisco's BART has gotten most of the recent had-

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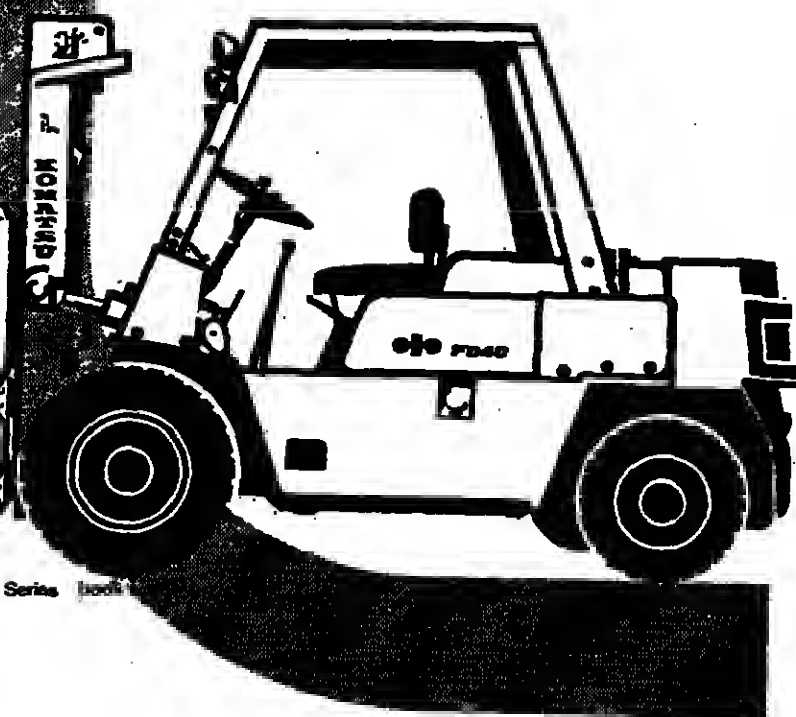
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U.S. shows promise

Comaneci salvages gold from Soviet blitz

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 30 (Agencies) — The Soviet Union resoundingly asserted its domination of international gymnastics by taking 17 of the 38 medals at the World Gymnastic Championships which ended here Sunday.

Newcomer Elena Mukhina and world and Olympic champion Nikolai Andrianov led the Soviet blitz — women's team gold, men's team silver, men's combined gold and bronze, all three women's com-

bined medals and ten individual apparatus medals.

But beyond the Soviet tour de force, the 19th world championships marked the emergence of the United States into international gymnastics and saw the decline of the heroine of Montreal, Romania's Nadia Comaneci.

Bounce

But just when it looked as if the Olympic champion would leave empty-handed, she bounced back to capture a gold and silver medal.

In Sunday's competition for the separate titles for the four women's exercises — asymmetric bars, vault, beam and floor exercise — Comaneci won a gold for a beautifully executed routine on the beam and a silver for the vault.

She came back to wave several times to a delighted, capacity crowd at Strasbourg's Rhénus Stadium, showing that all her old magic was not lost.

The 16-year-old Romanian girl had helped win a silver

medal for her team Thursday, but failed to win a single medal in Saturday's battle for the women's overall title.

Promise

The United States, whose new promise showed first in the team events, hit gold Sunday.

Kurt Thomas, 22, won the first men's gold medal in the sport since George Gulack at the 1932 Los Angeles Olympics, by taking the individual floor exercises.

First

The United States won its second gold medal, and the first ever gold in women's world class competition when Marcia Frederick, 15, of Milford, Conn., took the bars competition with a near perfect 9.95.

None of the American girls qualified for Montreal.

Japan showed itself still a force in men's competition, winning the team title, as they did at Montreal, and the individual vault, parallel bars

Road-weary Washington crashes to fourth straight defeat in L.A.

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP) — It's the same old story in the National Basketball Association. Playing on the road is still the same old disadvantage.

Even if you are the world champions.

"We haven't played well for four straight games," said Washington Bullets coach Dick Motta after Sunday night's 109-90 loss to the Los Angeles Lakers.

The loss was the fourth straight on the road for the Bullets, who had opened the season with four consecutive victories, including three at home.

"It's a long road trip," said Motta. "Not too many people are winning on the road, and we're amongst them. We won one game last year on the

and high bar contests. But Shigeru Kasamatsu lost world combined title to Andrianov, who also won the gold in the rings.

Apart from her team contributions, Mukhina, who failed to qualify for the 1976 all-Soviet youth team, won the gold medals for the combined and the floor exercises — the latter shared with teammate Nelli Kim — and the silver medals for the asymmetric bars and beam.

Slipped

Comaneci was the first gymnast ever to score a perfect ten, at Montreal, but could not match that here. She slipped and fell to the ground on the asymmetric bars, where two years ago the judges found her perfect.

Heavier by 20 pounds, she was more cautious in the beam exercise, displaying nothing of the seeming weightlessness as she slipped through the air above the beam two years ago.

West Coast. We beat Seattle.

Elsewhere in the NBA, the San Diego Clippers defeated Seattle 103-100, the Denver Nuggets whipped the Houston Rockets, 134-121, and the Golden State Warriors turned back the Cleveland Cavaliers, 99-94.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 20 points to lead a balanced Los Angeles attack. The Lakers had six players in double figures and were also sparked by second-year guard Norm Nixon, who scored 14 points and was credited with seven assists.

Lloyd Free, held to just one point in the first half, hit a pair of jump shots in the final two minutes to lead San Diego over Seattle. The defeat was the first of the year for the Sonics, who had won their first seven games.

Ahmad Saghir : something of a star

By James Buchan

JEDDAH, Oct. 30 — When Ahmad Saghir's plum-colored Cadillac had a flat recently in Jeddah's Sahifah, the crowd filled half the street and mechanics scurried out of a nearby gas station to change the wheel.

Al-Ahli's midfield striker listens diffidently as a companion tells the story. Yes, he is recognized in the street. In shops, in the bank he has no trouble getting served.

In a city polarized over the fortunes of two evenly matched teams, you either like Saghir or hate him, but you respect him anyway. His goal-rate from the 25-yard line is 99 per cent, they say.

For Ahli, shouldering the awesome burden of defending both the league and the King's Cup titles, Saghir's speed and control, and above all that explosive shot from deep out may make all the difference. In the national team, he is a key member of a squad that for the first time can pitch for an international title—at the Asian Games in December and the Gulf Games in March.

In a country not given to hero-worship, Saghir is something of a star.

Fret

This season, Saghir has fretted through a series of indifferent performances by Ahli, sidelined with an injury that has also kept him out of the national side. But he returns to Jeddah stadium on Tuesday night for a match against Itifaq of Dammam, before taking off for friendly games in Cyprus and Greece with the nationals.

Tuesday night, his place in midfield will be taken by Tarek Diah, one of the hosts of Tunisian internationals snapped up by Saudi clubs after Argentina. Saghir will move forward into the striking line with Imad Khojaly and Amin Dabbho. "We do as we are told," he says simply.



Ahli's Ahmad Saghir

The man who tells them what to do is Didi, a member of the almost mythical Brazilian World Cup sides of 1958 and 1962 and the architect of Ahli's double success last season. Saghir speaks of the Brazilian with affection — a compound of Didi's old-fashioned good manners and patience and the satisfaction that classical Brazilian soccer affords its practitioners.

Harmony

At a loss for words a moment, Saghir gestures as if playing a lute, suggesting both harmony and virtuosity — different, and a little preferable to the fierce English game he learns from Ronnie Allen in the national team — not that Allen isn't as polite and affable, Saghir hurries to point out.

But it is Didi's talent to keep his players happy, bringing along ability with patience, making the most grinding routines palatable and damping friction between players.

Together with Ahli's owner, Prince Khaled bin Abdullah, Didi and the management try to ensure that the side goes into a game without worries, domestic or financial.

All Saudi players are amateurs and Saghir thought the Cadillac himself, but the Ahli

players each received SR 50,000 for winning the league last year and there are other presents. During a summer tour in France, the team was like a family — a source of security to players of widely differing backgrounds.

For though Saghir worships Pele and Cruyff and has met Beckenbauer in Germany, he learned to play soccer in the streets and had played for Somalia before Prince Khaled caught him for Ahli four years ago, at the age of 21.

He is now a Saudi citizen, flies a desk at the National Guard in Jeddah and will be married in six months — no doubt of it. The Guard manages to be understanding when the national team makes demands on his time, over and above the two hours of training he must put in daily with Didi.

Though modest about his abilities, Saghir believes that Ahli can sweep the double again this year. He fears Itihad of Jeddah, of course, and the strong Riyadh sides of Nasr and Hilal, where Rivelino is still something of an unknown quantity. "To win is easy but to keep it up, that is something else" he says in English.

In NFL

Bengals, Cards record first victories

NEW YORK, Oct. 30 (AP) — Cincinnati shocked the Houston Oilers, 28-13, and St. Louis stunned the Philadelphia Eagles, 16-10, Sunday as the Bengals and Cardinals scored their first wins of the National Football League season.

Ken Anderson's nine-yard scoring pass to Isaac Curtis and Pete Johnson's pair of one-yard touchdowns propelled the Bengals past Houston, which got its TDs on Dan Pastorini's end-quarter passes of 86 yards to Ken Burroughs and six yards to Mike Renbo.

Rookie wide receiver Dave Stief's first National Football League catch, a 55-yard touchdown pass from sore-armed

McLendon wins Pensacola Open

PENSACOLA, Florida, Oct. 30 (AP) — Mac McLendon shot a solid par on the first playoff hole and won the \$125,000 Pensacola Open Sunday when 24-year-old Mike Reid drove into the woods and bogeyed the extra hole.

McLendon, 33, and Reid were tied after three rounds at 16-under-par 272. On the playoff hole, Reid drove into a clump of trees, shot out with a wood but hit a tree 40 yards short of the green, while McLendon drove true down the fairway.

quarterback Jim Hart, triggered the St. Louis Cardinals to victory.

St. Louis also scored on Jim Otis' seven-yard run and Jim Bakken's 31-yard field goal.

Los Angeles is at Atlanta Monday night.

Patriots 55, Jets 21

Steve Grogan passed for 281 yards and four touchdowns in the first half Sunday as the New England Patriots defeated the New York Jets, 55-21, for their sixth consecutive National Football League victory.

Browns 41, Bills 20

Quarterback Brian Sipe threw for three touchdowns to Reggie Rucker and fullback Mike Newton made 173 yards rushing and two touchdowns as the Cleveland Browns mauled the Buffalo Bills, 41-20.

Packers 9, Buccaneers 7

David Whitehurst's 18-yard fourth down pass set up a goal by Chester Marcol with 41 seconds left, rallying the Green Bay Packers to a 9-7 victory over the Tampa Bay Buccaneers.

Saints 28, Giants 17

Archie Manning threw two touchdown passes Sunday and rallied New Orleans from a 10-point deficit to a 28-17 victory over the New York Giants.

Dolphins 26, Colts 8

Miami Dolphins' quarterback hit veteran defensive end Vernon Herder for the first



Cincinnati's Anderson

touchdown of his career on a faked field goal as the Dolphins took a 26-8 victory over the error-beset Baltimore Colts.

Lions 21, Bears 17

Garry Danielson directed two 75-yard-touchdown drives and threw a pair of scoring passes Sunday and the Detroit Lions turned back two fourth-quarter threats to defeat the Chicago Bears, 21-17.

Broncos 20, Seahawks 17

Jim Tafa's 18-yard field goal with 2:01 left in sudden death time Sunday boosted the Denver Broncos to a 20-17 victory over the Seattle Seahawks and into sole possession of first place in the AFC West.

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